ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1895.

#### PANTS

SATURDAY ONLY, you can pick up some of the rarest bargains ever known in Men's

\$3.38

They are Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots, wellmade from waistbands to bottoms, and the every-day prices are \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$7.50. \$3,38 takes any pair to-morrow.

# THE WHEN

"Oh, the Raggedy-Man!"

The legislator who has gone through a sixty days' siege of button-holing, and whose raiment has become ragged and torn in the struggle with the lobby, will do well to leave his order with us for a SPRING SUIT in which to make a creditable appearance

when he returns to His Home and Fireside

A word to this man of wisdom will be sufficient. by C. M. Figgatt, the absconding cashfer, who gutted the bank, securing about \$160,000.

### KAHN TAILORING CO.,

22 and 24 East Washington Street.

## **Every Lady**

In this city and vicinity is given a special invitation to visit the Cooking Exhibit to be opened in our stores SATURDAY AFTERNOON March 9, by the representatives of the Majestic Manufacturing Company, of the great

### Steel Range Majestic!

The prudent housewife is interested always in the economies of the household and whatever tends to lessen labor. The Majestic is the greatest invention of our time, and has opened a new era to the women of America.

We will introduce this Great Range in Indianapolis with a Cooking Exhibit in our stores, continuing for three weeks, and we will make it as attractive as possible for all. We will serve refreshments of Majestic biscuits and coffee, and have delightful music. Everyone call and bring a friend.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR

Cor. Washington St. and Capitol Ave.

Indianapolis Warehouse Company WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

CINCINNATI DAYTON, TOLEDO AND DETROIT.

30 am; No. 32. 9:15 am; No. 30, 38, 7:30 pm; No. 34, 10:55 pm. Information call at No. 2 West Wash-Union Station or No. 134 South Illi-L. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

## CHICAGO

SHORT LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. icago Limited, Pullman Vesti-iches, Parlor and Dining Cars,

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. on, daily,

BRYANT & STRATTON Indianapolis USINESS UNIVERSIT

hen Bldg., TEMPORARILY REMOVED to E. corner of Ohio and Delaware streets, Gaston Block. Spacious, light rooms. Large faculty. Full attendance. Day and Night School. Enter now. Call Tel. 499, or write for particulars. ELI F. BROWN, Superintendent; E. J. HEEB,

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

85c a Set for

Mrs. Potts's Cold-handle Sad Irons. 95c for same, Nickle-plated.

LILLY & STALNAKER.

WAGON WHEAT 529 ACME MILLING COMPANY, West Washington Strer

BIG 4 ROUTE

St. Louis

Four Daily Passenger Trains

**NEW UNION STATION** 

## West and Southwest

Open for passengers from Indianapolis at 9:00 p. m., and switched out in the morning, so that passengers from St. Louis to Indi-anapolis are not disturbed until 7 a. m. This is the route of

The Southwestern Limited

Knickerbocker Special The Finest Trains in America The NEW COACHES OF THE BIG FOUR are BETTER THAN PARLOR CARS on many roads. For tickets and full information call on Big Four Agents, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

CLOSE OF THE HAYWARD TRIAL.

The Noted Murder Case to Be Given to the Jury at Noon To-Day.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7 .- Mr. Erwin re-

enort before the jury for the life of Harry Hayward to-day. The mother of the defendant was not present; but his father and an aunt occupied seats in the witness row. It developed to-day that in case of conviction, which is confidently expected by the State, immediate sentence will be moved. The defense, on the other hand, has made every preparation for a | Took His Life Rather Than Pay \$3,000 stay and an appeal in the case of conviction. There was a big crowd applying for admission, but not more than a third succeeded in getting into court. Mr. Erwin at once began anew the attack on the testimony of Blixt, which he admitted was the focal point of the case. He turned to the question of the alleged immunity promised by the State to Blixt and Adry Hayward for the sake of convicting Harry. This, he declared, was a revival of the old and pernicious practice of turning State's evidence in vogue in England and he called on the jury to stamp it out.

At 5 o'clock this evening, Mr. Erwin turned to the court and asked for an hour to-morrow morning. The court was loath to grant the request. The members of the jury were suffering, but consent was linally given. "I will need an hour for my charge," said Judge Smith, "and this case must be finished before afternoon,"

"If your Homor pleases," said Mr. Erwin, "I will try to minish in an hour. I will agree testimony of Blixt, which he admitted was

All through the day Erwin kept up one line, attempts to break down the evidence of Claus A. Blixt and incidentally that of Adry Hayward. He extolled the wonderful patience of Harry and then said: "Was ever innocence so tried in God Almighty's world as this man's innocence?" The case will go to the jury at the close of the seventh week, at noon to-morrow.

SHE LOVED IN VAIN.

Daisy Gardner Sues a Young Man Whose Father Locked Him in a Vault.

CHICAGO, March 7 .- The breach of promise suit of Daisy Gardner, a telegraph opwealthy Board of Trade operator, has deeloped a romantic story. Dalsy Gardner a very pretty girl who takes stock quotations and the like in an office very near the Board of Trade, where young Stone is employed in his father's office. The young people met often and cupid did the rest, or the senior Stone had not interfered. The wedding day was fixet, so says the court bill, the guests arrived and the bride was ready, but the necessary groom did not come. The guests went hoose, and next day, Miss Gardner declares, young Mr. Stone came to her with a peculiar explanation. His father, he said, had discovered the proposed wedding, remonstrated, and finding the young man obstinate, pushed him into a large office vanithand kept him locked up until the wedding hour was safely passed. Miss Gardner could not see the joke, and has sued young Stone for \$16,000 for breach of promise, on the hope, she says, that her former father-in-law apparent will have to foot the bill. Mr. Stone, sr., admitted in an interview to-day that he had prevented the marriage, but emphatically denied that he had locked his son in a vault. wedding day was fixed, so says the court

A VIRGINIA BANK STEAL.

ashier, Bookkeeper and Businessman Indicted at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Va., March 7 .- To-day developed a surprise in connection with the recent robbery of the Bank of Lexington by C. M. Figgatt, the absconding cashfer, Since the crash, the trustee of the bank has been comparing the books of deposit with the ledgers, finding small steals here and there, but it is now announced that the firm of Irvine & Co., composed of C. W. Irvine, a prominent hotel and business man, and C. M. Figgatt, ex-cashier of the bank, doing business in real estate in Buena Vista doing business in real estate in Buena Vista in boom days, from 1890 until recently, have charged against them as overdrafts the sum of \$51,500, a sum they never had to their credit. The grand jury to-day indicted C. W. Irvine for receiving money knowing the same to have been embezzled and stolen. He was bailed to appear at the May term of the county court. C. M. Figgatt, ex-cashier, and R. K. Goodwin, the bookkepper of the bank, were also indicted on a number of counts for felony. Goodwin was also released on bail. Mr. Irvine emwas also released on bail. Mr. Irvine emphatically denies any collusion with Figgatt to defraud the bank, insisting that all his business transactions under the firm name of Irvine & Co. so far as he was concerned, were all cleah and aboveboard, and if the books of the bank show what the bank people claim, such conditions are due to Figgatt's manner of fixing the books.

SIBLEY'S PLATFORM.

Views of the American Bimetallic League's Candidate for President.

DENVER, Col., March 7 .- J. W. Deane, of this city, has made public a letter to him written Nov. 21 last, by ex-Congressman J. of the silver party for President, in which without involving every business interest some of these great questions is a dangerous one. It produces unrest, dissatisfaction
and misery—those dainty viands on which
anarchy feasts—and if ever the hideous
form of anarchy finds a hold in our fair
land, the money powers, the subsidized
press and the servile politicians are the responsible premoters and foster parents of
anarchy. Anarchy will never find lodgment
in happy hearts or in happy homes. It will
never find lodgment where labor meets its
just reward and where industry is accorded
a fair percentage of its own products. I
believe in America for Americans; that our
Constitution is great and grand enough;
that the Republic designated and founded
by our forefathers and the blessings of God,
is ample for our present wants, and that is ample for our present wants, and that we do not need to borrow either mancial or industrial economics, or social or governmental systems from the effete monarchies of the East."

FIRE ON A TRANSPORT.

The Fern Narrowly Escapes Destruc tion by an Explosion at Sea.

BOSTON, March 7 .- The United States transport Fern, commanded by Lieutenant rived here yesterday afternoon from Newdelphia, went through the most thrilling experience before reaching port. After ago she encountered large fields of ice and heavy seas which disabled her so that she barely escaped foundering, and was considerably delayed in making repairs. She made a brief stay at the torpede station at Newport, leaving that port for Boston on Tuesday night. When off Cape Cod fire broke out in the cabin, and in a few minutes the captain's quarters were all in broke out in the cabin, and in a few minutes the captain's quarters were all in flames. Just beneath the cabin within a few feet of the fire were stored four hundred pounds of smokeless powder. The ship seemed doomed, but after hours of hard fighting the seamen suppressed the flames, and the damage, which will probably not exceed \$2,000, was confined to the cabin. Several of the crew were more or less burned, but none suffered serious injury. A heavy sea was rolling and high winds blowing, which made the work doubly hard, and the officers claim that but for the heroism of the brave crew the ship would doubtless have been blown up.

CRUEL FAKIR'S UNDERSTUDIES.

Half-Witted Boys Who Put Acid or Their Arms and Begged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.-Harry tem, has been arrested here, together with two of his workers, Joe Wilson and Jim Hull. Morton had a diamond pin, a ring, possession, together with a purse containing \$14.70 in nickels, dimes and pennies.
Letters connecting him with a gang of thieves were also found. Morton's undermere boys and half-witted Morton forced them to pour muriatic acid on their arms, causing frightful sores, which, to prevent from healing, more acid was applied daily. The boys would visit dwelling houses, present their burned arms and ask for alms, Morton kept all the money and stayed at a good hotel, while the boys had to scratch for a living.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Charles Teigs, a well-to-do house mover, was found dead in bed to-day, having killed himself with poison because a \$3,000 judgment in a breach of promise suit against him had been awarded to Mrs. Matilda Stuart. Several months ago Teigs, who was a widower, advertised for a wife. Mrs. Stuart answered and they became engaged, but later the house mover changed his mind and refused to marry. Mrs. Stuart sued for damages, and Teigs decided to die because the verdict was against him.

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LATE CONGRESS WERE \$903,000,000,

And Its Authorization of Expenditures 821.686,764, Making a Grand Total of Over \$1,015,000,000.

MR. CANNON'S STATEMENT

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION COM-PARED WITH CLEVELAND'S.

Over Forty-Two Millions Less Voted to Pensioners by the Fifty-Third Congress Than by Its Predecessor.

PLAN TO SAVE THE SENATE

COMBINE OF SOUND MONEY MEN AGAINST THE "IRRESPONSIBLES."

Alleged Agreement Between Republicans and Democrats-Argument in the Income Tax Cases.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Representative Cannon, of Illinois, in behalf of the Republican minority of the House committee on appropriations, has prepared the following statement which will be published tomorrow as a part of the Congressional Rec-

present, for the information of the House and of the country, a statement of the aggregate of appropriations made by this Congress-the first half of Cleveland's administration-as compared with the aggregate of the appropriations for the Fiftyfirst and Fifty-second Congresses respectively, under Harrison's administration. For this purpose, I insert a comparative statement which has been carefully compiled

and is correct. "It appears that the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress, when Mr. Reed was Speaker of the House and the President. House and Senate were Republican, were, in round numbers \$585,000,000, while the appropriations for the Fifty-second Congress, Crisp was Speaker, were in round numbers \$1,027,000,000, and the appropriations for this all Democratic, are in round numbers \$990,-000,000. Moreover, the late sale of thirtyyear four-per-cent United States bonds, the payment of interest on which is permanent-swells the total appropriations for this and the next fiscal year by \$2,900,000, priated by this Congress in round numbers made by the Fifty-first Congress, called by our Democratic friends The billion-dollar

Congress,' in round numbers by \$5,000,000. "This Congress furthermore, in addition to the actual increase of appropriations, has authorized public works to be done under contract, leaving the next Congress to make appropriations therefor, as follows: By fortification act, \$325,000; by sundry civil act, \$6,385,000; by District of Columbia act, \$26,064; by naval appropriation act, \$14,715,000, a total of \$21,686,764. Thus the appropriations and authorizations of this Congress are

"The appropriations of pensions to the defenders of the Republic in war and to their widows and orphans, by this Congress, under Mr. Cleveland, are \$42,129,616 less than those made by the Fifty-second Congress, the last two years under Harrison. This \$42,000,000 decrease gives in figures the tangible result of an unfriendly-I will go further and say unjust-administration of the pension laws under Cleveland.

"The condition of the country was far different under Harrison's administration. Then there was universal prosperity. Now ple cheerfully contributed to the support of the government from their abundance the payment of the war debt. Now, our people are out of employment, values are shrinking, and the people pay their taxes into the treasury by great effort and find such payment oppressive. The surplus has disappeared from the treasury. The debt increasing, and increasing not to maintain resumption, as is claimed, but to pay cur-

COMBINE AGAINST SILVERITES. Alleged Scheme to Reorganize the

Next Senate. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The organization of the next House with its twothirds Republican majority is a certainty, so far as political complexion and purposes go, but the Senate offers another and much more interesting problem. The pouncertainty. While the Republicans have a they will fall at least two short of a majority. The Populists will hold the balance of power. The prospects of the Populists and their wild Western sympathizers on the dignified Senate is regarded as a desecra-Senators of both the Democratic and Republicas sides of the chamber were held for in their estimation, the exalted character of the national legislature and "the most dignified legislative assembly of the world" could be maintained. While no positive line of action was agreed on, it was determined that as a patriotic duty the sound money Senators of both parties combine to rescue control from the Populists and silverites. The Republican Senators from the New England States, together with the Democrats from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and others, readily acquiesced in a project having for its object a combination control of the Senate. The plan is that the Republicans shall re-elect Gen. Anson G. McCook, of New York, to his former position as Secretary, and that the Democrats shall retain Col. Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, as Sergeantat-arms. The distribution of minor places will be made on some equitable and satisfactory basis. The prime object of these

Senators, many of whom, like Morrill and Sherman, have served for years in that body, is to save it, with all its sacred precedents and prerogatives from the denomination of what they regard as a reckless and ruthless body of irrespensibles. AGAINST THE INCOME TAX. Mr. Guthrie's Argument Before the

Supreme Court Justices. WASHINGTON, March 7.-The Supreme Court did not reach the income tax cases intil 3 o'clock to-day, when W. D. Guthrie was recognized to open the case for the

appellants. He appeared especially for Messrs. Pollock and Hyde, who appeal the cases against the Farmers' and Continental Trust Compenies of New York, from the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Southern district of New York. Mr. Guthrie devoted himself to an outline of the argument proposed to be made by the counsel for the appellants and had not concluded when the court, at a o'clock, adjourned for the day.

Mr. Guthrie stated that they would depend principally on showing that the present income tax law is unconstitutional because of its want of uniformity and quoted at length from the provisions of the law to show that the tax is not uniform, contending that Congress had no right under the Constitution to levy a tax, daty, excise or import which was variable or lacking in uniformity 2s to individuals or corporations, because it was the fundamental rule that burdens in these respects should be aqual upon all allke. Mr. Guthrie said the two cases against the trust companies were very similar, but that he would devote himself principally to the Pollock case. The interests involved were greater than in the others, but while this company conducts an immense business, its business is one which might be carried on as well by a private partnership as by a stock company, in which case it would be exempt under the law from the income tax. He said that Mr. Pollock was a shareholder in this company, the net incomes or profits of which during the past year, subject to the income tax exceeds \$30,000, of which \$50,000 represents rents of real estate and about \$60,000 investments in municipal bonds, which latter investment could not, he claimed, be taxed under a former decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Guthrie asserted that the provision of the law exempting all income under under

which latter investment could not, he claimed, be taxed under a former decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Guthrie asserted that the provision of the law exempting all incomes under \$4,000 would cause it to fall on less than a per cent. of the population of the United States and the law was therefore class legislation. He also showed that the tax was not uniform as regards corporations, of which a favored class, were exempted, as for instance, mutual insurance companies and building associations, as well as partnerships and religious and benevolent institutions. As to the exemption of churches, benevolent concerns, etc., counsel would have nothing to say, as there was enough in the other exemptions in cases where the exemptions were in the interest of shareholders, though called by another name, to afford sufficient text for all they could say.

As illustrative of the effect of the operation of the law, Mr. Guthrie pointed out that the individual owning real estate bringing an income of \$8,000 would pay \$80 tax while a corporation would be required to pay double that amount. He also instanced the case of a partnership of five persons doing a business amounting to \$20,000 a year, which would be required to pay no tax while a corporation composed of the same persons would be compelled to pay \$400. In a word, he said, the application of the law would vary according to ownership. The corporation was only an aggregation of individuals and in most corporations a part at least of the stock was owned by the middle classes.

Referring to the exemption made in the interests of mutual insurance companies,

part at least of the stock was owned by the middle classes.

Referring to the exemption made in the interests of mutual insurance companies, he asserted that in the United States there were 1,900 such companies and that of these 1,600 were doing business on the mutual plan, and he said that in New York alone the wording of the act exempting such companies would relieve a thousand million dollars' worth of property from its operation. The leading mutual insurance company would secure the benefit of an exemption on its income amounting to \$200,000 per year while its rival, organized on the stock plan, would have to pay its income tax. This advantage was given in the law, he asserted, simply because some one wanted to favor some particular

exemption in the interest of the building and loan associations, who were, he said, relieved of the annual payment of \$600,000 and whose assets, it has been asserted, were greater than the combined capital of all the national banks. All that men would have to do to evade the operations of the law would be to organize building and loan associations.

Mr. Guthrie argued that if the present law should be held to be constitutional, Congress could levy a duty of 25 per cent, on the imports of individuals and of 50 per cent, on those of corporations, or if the sentiment in Congress should change, it could as easily reverse the processes and favor the corporations. The principle would be the same. "If you are going to discriminate at all," said he, "you cannot say "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." If the power to discriminate exists the power to destroy also exists." He argued that even the mutual companies and other favored classes would not be secure, for they and the benevolent associations might

they and the benevolent associations might become so powerful under the favoritism shown that Congress would next turn on them. He declared, therefore, that the power of Congress to make exemptions should be restricted.

should be restricted.

Taking up the provisions of the Constitution requiring uniformity in levying imports, taxes, etc., he refuted the argument that the word uniformity was meant to have geographical application to prevent discrimination in favor of one State as against another, but contended that it was meant

The present arrangement for the continuation of the argument is for Mr. Seward to follow Mr. Guthrie on behalf of the appellants and for Attorney-general Whitney to speak next for the government, to be followed by ex-Senator Edmunds, who will represent Mr. Moore in his suit for an injunction against Commission of Internal Revenue Miller, Mr. J. C. Carter will follow for the trust companies and Joseph H. Choate will close for Pollock and Hyde, but this order of procedure may be changed. Mr. Guthrie will resume his argument at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

dent-The Revenue Service.

Amendments Approved by the Presi-WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The President cant who has been guilty of a crime or of duct. Prior to this amendment the comto certifications in such cases. Age limits brought within the classified service by the recent extension. These limits are for meseighteen, nor page or messenger boy not under fourteen nor over eighteen years of age. A further amendment provides for transfers from the internal revenue service to a bureau in the Treasury Department in which business relating to the internal revenue is transacted and from such a bureau to the internal revenue service this amendto the internal revenue service, this amend-ment being in all respects similar to the provision now existing with reference to transfers from the customs service to the Treasury Department, and from the de-partment to the customs service. A proviso has been added which au-thorizes transfers from one department in Washington to another without examina-Washington to another without examination. This amendment is made in view of the fact that the civil-service law has now been in operation in the departmental service more than eleven years, and that a large proportion of the employes now in these departments have entered the service through the civil-service examinations, and of the further fact that those who have not been so appointed have had long experience and have acquired a valuable knowledge not only of the business of the department in which they are employed, but of the public service generally. In view of these considerations it was believed the

time had come when transfers from one department to another where the transfer to be a place and a class of duties sin ilar to those performed in the department from which the transfer is made, might be made without examination without detri-ment to the public interests. A further amendment to the rules provides that per-sons appointed as messenger, assistant messons appointed as messenger, assistant messenger, watchman or in any other subordinate capacities below the position of clerk and copyist may be transferred after completing the probation of six months if not debarred by age amitations to any other like subordinate positions. But they may not be promoted to the position of clerk or copyist or to any place the duties of which are clerical. An exception is made with regard to printers' assistants in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who are only eligible to transfer to the grade of

Effect of the Anti-Lottery Law. WASRINGTON, March 7.-In the opinion of postal officials the anti-lottery act passed by Congress just before adjournment will have a far-reaching effect in suppressing lottery schemes in this country. Its provisions are expected to effectually prevent the conveyance of lottery matter between the States or its introduction here from

operative in that bureau.

jurisdiction the United States has been required to transport lottery and framinient matter and express money orders for investment in these schemes, and have been deprived of the revenues from the jostal money orders it would otherwise leave received. The lottery companies have corresponded with those interested under seal through the mails and giving them instructions to use express money orders. This defect will be eradicated by the authority given in the act to the Postmaster-general to refuse to deliver to persons who are found to be using the mails to defraud any class of mail matter and to return it to sender, marked "Fraudulent."

Question in Regard to Copyrights. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- An important question relating to copyrights has been raised by a well known publishing firm and is now under consideration at the Treasury Department, The old copyright law made it illegal to bring into the United States foreign copies of books copyrighted in this country. The law of 1891 amended the old law in some unimportant particulars but expressly stated that it was not to go into effect until a subsequent date, July 1, 1891. The question involved is whether the new law, not being retroactive, did not release from the importation prohibition all books of American authors copyrighted prior to July 1, 1891. Should it be held that the new law took the place of the old one, foreign editions of all American books written and copyrighted prior to 1891 might hereafter be imported free of duty and without regard to American eopyright laws, which weyld necessarily interfere with the publishing business in this country.

WASHINGTON, March 7.-Civil-service Commissioner Roosevelt has returned to this city from a visit to Cincinnati where he looked into the administration of the internal revenue office with a view to some extension of the classified service. His ecommendations on this subject will be ent to the President for action. While n the postoffice, in which he says there has in the postoffice, in which he says there has been a most satisfactory observance of the civil service law by Postmaster Zumstein, who is about to retire. Eighty-two percent, of the carriers who were employed when Mr. Zumstein took charge of the office, he says, are still there and there has been but 18 per cent, of changes and these were by reason of bona fide resignations, deaths and removals. The workings of the examining board at the postoffice, Mr. Roosevelt says, is also highly satisfactory and he regards it as one of the model boards.

WASHINGTON, March 7.-When the disero, of Mexico, he made the following stateto retaliate against any foreign government and, therefore, whatever may be the wish of the Mexican citizens of Juarez who, it is claimed, had a meeting yesterday at that place, neither they nor the people of Chimahua can do anything which will affect the commerce of the United States on the frontier. It is only for the federal government to adopt any policy should they think fit to do so. The collector of customs of Juarez is a federal efficer and can enly act on instructions from the federal an only act on instructions from the federal

American Cloth in England.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Anomalous as t may appear, American cloth is being sold center of the English manufacturing districts. United States Consul Meeker, who has reported the fact to the State Department, says this seems to justify the predictions made at the time of the passage of the Wilson tariff act. He states that a representative of an American house has been buying English cloth in England, and has at the same time been solling American cloth here. The American cloth is woolen stuff suitable for coatings and men's suitings, selling at from 50 to 60 cents per yard. The English merchants pronounce it to be superior cloth for the grade, made of short wool, and cannot see how it can be produced and sold for the price.

Naval Officers Save \$50,000. WASHINGTON, March 7.- The equipment oureau of the Navy Department has saved about \$50,000 at one move by adopting the plan of supplying the United States fleet in the West Indies with coal by direct shipment. Coal is very high there, the price paid averaging \$7.30 per ton. But when Ad-miral Meade took his fleet to the West Indies he went away leaving a clearly defined itinerary at the department. A contract was made with the Davis Coal and Coke Company, of West Virginia for delivery on board their ships at Trinidad of coal known as the George Creek coal at \$3.85 per ton.

Denied by Douglass's Sons. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The following statement was made to-day by Lewis and Charles R., the two sons of the late Fred-

"The statement telegraphed to the morning papers of the country that there is or has been any antagonism between us and our father's wife op his widow at any time is without foundation. That there has been any consultation with anyone at any place or time with regard to any will of Frederick Douglass, our father, we have no knowledge. We are absolutely unable to account for the statement made."

West Point Cadets.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued to Thomas C. Howard, Valparaiso, Ind.; R. A. Wasson, alternate, Delphi, Ind.; Francis N. Coke, Lewiston, N. C.; Richard S. Busbee, alternate, Raleigh, N. C.; James E. Craft, Rising Sun, Ind., Kent C. Koerner, Belleville, Ill.; Charles W. Frman, alternate, Nashville, Ill.

General Netes. WASHINGTON, March 7.- The officials of the Milan exposition have awarded a

diploma of honor to Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, for his industrial The Controller of the Currency has issued a call for reports of the condition of Na-

tional banks at the close of business on Tuesday, March 5.
To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, \$182,972,684; gold reserve, \$89,462,631.
A. F. Bitner has been appointed postmaster at Brocken, Huntington county, vice William Moffit, resigned, and Kinsey Cullison at Mineral, Green county, vice Howland Haywood, femoved.

son at Mineral, Green county, vice Rowland Haywood, femoved.

The Bennington, which has been lying at Acapulco, Mexico, for some weeks, has sailed for the Mare Island navy yard. One of her boilers has been injured, probably through carelessness, and it is expected that an investigation will be made to determine the responsibility for the damage. The Marblehead has arrived at Newport.

Secretary Gresham is suffering from a slight neuralgiae attack, which confines him to his rooms at his hotel.

Suicide of a Bank Cashler. GRAFTON, Mass., March 7.—Henry F. Wing, cashler of the Grafton National Bank, was found dead in his barn at 10:30 o'clock this morning with a builet hole through his head. Beside him lay the revolver with which he had taken his life. Mr. Wing had been in poor health for some time, and the settlement of a large estate, which was attended with numerous lawsuits, had served to unsettle his mind. There are now pending against him suits aggregating more than \$20,000. It is understood the directors of the bank held a meeting last evening, and it was supposed Mr. Wing was with them. None of the directors will talk

310 Negroes Bound for Liberia. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7.—Three hundred and ten negroes from north Mississippi and eastern Arkansas passed through the city this morning en route to Savannah, where they will embark for Liberia Saturday. They are going under the direction of the Southern Emigration Society, which gives them a through rate of 31 a head from their homes to Liberia, the amount to be paid in installments. They are promised also the means of starting in life in their new home. MEMPHIS, Penn., March 7 .- Three hun-

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

AKON, O., March 7.—A large boiler at the works of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company blew up to-day with fatal effects. John Vance, a machinist, was instantly killed. John Summerville was terribly scalded and otherwise sertously intered. Several other men received slight injuries. A number of surrounding building were more or less damaged by the explosion

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ENGINEER CAIN RETAINED

ACTION OF THE CAUCUS.

WILLIAMS RAMPANT

POSEY COUNTY MAN DISPLAYS PU-

GILISTIC TENDENCIES.

strikes the Doorkeeper and Mr. Stotsenberg-Important Bills Passed

by the House.

Representative Williams, of Posey, made of himself, there was a rare spread of scathing denunciation, all directed at four Republican Senators. The names of these was generally known that Senators Vail, O'Brien, Cranor and Baker were the ones, although three others seldom been visited members of their of the House, cries to "put them out" were to Mr. Boardman's House bill ousting the including Custodian Griffin and his assistants, furnished the bone of contention. This amendment permitted engineer Cain. who was censured by the House for keeping whisky at the disposal of members, to lation to the caueus action. There has Cranor and Baker are charged with being amendment. The indignation of the House was further aroused when it was announced that the Senate had adjourned, the amendment, or else continue Tim Griffin and all the rest of the Democrats in

The first sensation came when Mr. Willlams, of Posey county, started to kick and run his hand down in his pocket for known to himself. There was an intense excitement for a few moments, and on the Republican side there were some serious

Captain Wright, the veteran Doorkeeper, has just recovered from a severe illness ordered the Doorkeeper to place Mr. Williams in his chair, no one believed there would be any occasion to resort to force. It would have been a physical impossibility for the aged Doorkeeper to have seated the obstreperous Representative.

\*HE GROWS VICIOUS. As Captain Wright approached Williams, the Representative threw himself back in a defiant attitude and shouted: "Let him try to seat me." The Doorkeeper smilingly county man drew back his foot to kick the Doorkeeper. Mr. Stotsenberg, the Demacratic leader, tried to pacify the irate man and received a blow for his kindness. The blow barely grazed the New Albany gentleman. None of the Doorkeepers came to the aid of Captain Wright, and the Posey county Representative had possession of the House. Speaker Adams rushed to the chair, and it was a few moments before the violent man was coaxed to his seat.

The occasion of the row was the return from the Senate of the House bill ousting Tim Griffin, the custodian, with the Senate amendment retaining engineer Cain, the man who has furnished free whisky for those members who desired it. A proposition to consider this bill at once was met by a yell from the Democratic side of the House, the Posey county man leading the pandemonium. He insisted on the regular order of business and would not sit down, although the previous question had been ordered. Afterwards Williams sought to put questions to Messrs, Robinson and Pettit, but neither of these would deign to answer him. The rule was suspended and the direct question of accepting the amendment came up. blow barely grazed the New Albany gen-

FOUR SENATORS DENOUNCED. There was a strong and bitter feeling gainst the four Senators for their alleged

against the amendment. "Why should we bend our heads to this mandate, this mandate issued after breaking faith? Why should we vote to turn out the Democratic employes in this Statehouse, with the exception of the one man who has

with the exception of the one man who has been condemned by a special committee of this body?"

Mr. Pettit denounced the action of the four Republican Senators who had controlled the matter, but he believed the amendment should be accepted.

"This is the worst piece of political treachery that has ever been known in a Legislature of Indiana," said Mr. Harrison, of Koscuisko and Elkhart, who began a brilliant, though brief speech. "This Senate has deliberately broken faith and shown political dishonor. We decided to remove the Democrat having control of the Statehouse and yet this Senate says the only Democrat to remain shall be the official bartender of the Statehouse. I would let my good arm wither by my sale before I would stultify myself and lose sight of all my political honor by bolting on this important caucus measure in order to keep in office a Democrat who has had the keeping of whisky in the Statehouse basement."

Messrs. Pettit and Remy thought the House should do the only thing that remained for it to do pass the amendment. Messrs. Pettit and Remy thought the House should do the only thing that remained for it to do—pass the amendment.

Mr. Robinson again spoke, more fiercely than ever. The news had just came to the House that the Senate had adjourned, and it was apparent to the House members that the adjournment was for the purpose of crainming the "infamous" amendment, as it was denounced, down the throats of the House Republicans.

"I feel now, more than ever," said Mr. Robinson, "like urging you to reject this amendment. I am willing and proud to be bound by a caucus, and I never have boilted it. I ask you as Republicans, on your honor, to reject this amendment. Let the matter die, rather than accept them. The Senate has now adjourned, and no doubt for the purpose of forcing us to accept this amendment.

cept this ame FURTHER STIGMATIZED. Mr. Holloway stigmatized the four Republican Senators who had foisted the dious amendment on the bill as men "who are beyond the sting of a rebuke." Mr. Pettit again uttered his condemnation of

these four Senators. During the roll call there were frequent xplanation of votes and seldom have four Senators received such a castigation at the hands of men of their own party. Mr. Adams, of Parke, said that if the occasion should ever arrive when he should appear in a caucus with any of these four men.